

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	USSR (Gorkiy Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	German Scientists at NII 11, Gorkiy-Karpovka	DATE DISTR.	12 November 1953
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. German experts, who were deported to Gorkiy-Karpovka [N56-19, E43-51] in October 1946, worked in the laboratories of the Frunze and Lenin Plants. At the end of 1948 or the beginning of 1949, the six scientific laboratories were separated administratively from the Frunze Plant and established as Research Institute No. 11.
2. The Frunze Plant located in Myza suburb was allegedly constructed in about 1936. It was equipped for the manufacture of radio sets and employed about 1,000 people. The Lenin Plant was built by Siemens prior to World War I. About 2,000 workers were said to have been employed there in December 1950.
3. The German experts were assigned to the various laboratories and received their assignments from Soviet laboratory chiefs. Among the principal Soviets were:
 - a. Dobrov (fnu), director of the Frunze Plant
 - b. Skibarko (fnu), Ukrainian
 - c. Gorshkov (fnu)
 - d. Selimanovskiy (fnu), engineer in the research institute.
 - e. Pashkunov (fnu), engineer in the research institute.
 - f. Dolbenev (fnu)
 - g. Lebedev (fnu)
 - h. Kuzmin (fnu), chief of a laboratory in the Lenin Plant.
 - i. Ikonnikov (fnu), chief of the condenser laboratory in the Lenin Plant.
 - j. Yeamina (fnu), woman chief of the laboratory in the Lenin Plant.
 - k. Petrov (fnu) in charge of all personal affairs of the deportees.

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-2-

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4. The German experts employed in Research Institute No. 11 were engaged in developing measuring instruments and radar sets. The deportees assigned to the Lenin Plant worked on the construction of condensers and resistors. Individual-layer resistors, suitable as terminal resistors for outputs up to 1 kw, were manufactured in the laboratory for high vacuum techniques by vaporizing in high vacuum containers. In mid-1949, the first tests were conducted for the production of bolometer foils by vaporized metal on surfaces of rock salt. Since the rock salt used was not suitable, the tests were unsuccessful. A small library was at the deportees' disposal. At first, the only periodicals available were American; later on, translations of all foreign journals could be obtained.
5. At the beginning of 1946, Dr. Otto Baier proposed that the Soviets construct a cyclotron. The Soviets agreed to his proposal, and made him favorable offers; Baier was transferred to Sukhumi, but not to the Ardenne laboratory. He was sent for six months to a camp where deported Soviet scientists were working and then, via Fryazino, was returned to Institute No. 11 where he was assigned to the laboratory for high vacuum techniques.

1. Comment. [redacted] given the date of the establishment of NII 11 as late 1949 and early 1950.
2. Comment. [redacted] it was the Frunze Plant which had formerly been a Siemens plant.
3. Comment. Possibly Aleksey Petrovich Skibarko who won a Stalin Prize in 1948.

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